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The showman who is looking for first-class freak should secure an leged Republican who proposes to vindicate his Republicanism by voting for

The School Board, run under the order of the Democratic combination, pays or 6 per cent, interest on temporary loans, but Controller Trusler gets loans when he needs them, for 3 per cent.

every voter who desires to have the city finances run loosely and to have the controller constantly borrowing money from Democratic bankers at 6 and 8 per cent. until the taxes can be collected should vote the Democratic ticket.

which has made inquiries, the number of upon American protection.

In Kentucky, so soon after the great demonstration was made by the Grand Army to show the good will of the ex-Union soldiers and the section they represent, the Democratic candidate for Governor is going about the State discussing the dead issues growing out of the war and appealing to the old preju dices which grew out of the strife. He trying to undo all that Watterson and others did and tried to do the week of the National Encampment.

Admiring Democratic papers are speak ing of the exhibit of roadmaking materials made by the Department of Agriculture at Atlanta as one of Secretary Morton's brilliant and original ideas. It is a very good idea, and the display will serve as an excellent object lesson in the Southern land of bad roads, but the plan did not originate with Mr. Morton. Such an exhibit, and, as the Journal understands, the first of its kind, was made in Indianapolis three years ago as the resuit of the efforts of Mr. Will Fortune, then secretary of the Commercial Club.

Years ago the Greenback leaders dropped their old name and substituted People's party. Finding that they were not the party of any considerable number of people they dropped that name and rallied under the name of Populists. Now that their following under that name is waning, why do they not join those who are trying to frighten the old parties by threatening to set up a bimetallic, that is, a silver party, and take the name of the Bimetallic party? It would be as false and misleading as the previous names they have from time to time asd, but they might get a few thousand votes that they could not obtain while doing business under any of their

The sound money committee of th New York Chamber of Commerce ha made a canvass of the next House Representatives on the silver question and the result is that only eighty-eight of the 356 members-elect will vote for th free coinage of silver, while 216 are recorded as hostile to the proposition. The views of the remaining fifty-six are unknown. The poll of the Senate shows forty-three votes against free coinage to forty-one in favor, when Utah is repre sented. There is reason to fear, however that some of the Senators counted as hostile to free silver are not so. But with less than one-fourth of the members of the House in favor of free silver, the outlook is not encouraging for the champlons of fifty-cent dollars.

The prompt suppression of the British Anarchist Mowbray by the police authorities on Sunday in Chicago will call forth the approval of all good citizens. The colice inspector permitted the blatherskite to abuse the police, the newspapers and to assail the courts and the "money power," but when he began to berate the stars and stripes and to glorify the red flag of anarchy which he looked to see triumphantly raised aloft in place of the emblem which stands for government, the official ordered him to stop and made sure that he did so. Freedom of speech ends when a speaker begins to preach sedition. Abuse of officers of the law can be tolerated as freedom of speech, but when any man says that his mission is to lead men to destroy government, he has crossed the line which separates the utmost limit of free speech from seditious

It is a very languid interest that majority of people feel in the return of Lieutenant Peary from his second Arctic expedition. They are glad he is back if he wanted to get back, but they wonder why he should ever have cared to go They are not quite sure whether or no there is another party of explorers still wandering among the ice floes, but they know that if there is a relief expedition will be organized and history be re-L It is the exceptional person who

keeps pace with the record of north pole seekers. Few can tell at any given time whose expedition is on foot or whose party it is time to rescue. They only feel vaguely confident that one trip or the other is under way. Interest in the north pole is neither intense nor widespread, nor is its importance rated very highly. So long as any portion of the globe remains unknown adventurous men will be explorers, but it cannot be expected that the public will share their enthusiasm. Just now, at least, it is a trifle tired of Arctic journeys.

CONTRAST RATHER THAN COM-PARISON.

A. A. Young, Edward G. Stott, John Uhl, H. W. Tutewiler, George W. Lancaster and Carey McPherson are the Republican candidates for councilmen at large. Robert M. Madden Thomas J. Montgomery, Albert E. Rauch, Edward Sherer, George J. Dudley and John O'Connor are the Democratic candidates for the same offices.

Mr. Young every intelligent voter in ndianapolis knows by reputation. He grew up in one of the leading dry goods houses of the city and some time ago went into business for himself, where he continues at the present time. He has been a member of the Council two terms During all that period he has always at tended faithfully to his duties. In the present Council, than which Indianapolis never had a better, Mr. Young has been a prominent and influential member. His record is that of the majority of the present Council. He can always be trusted to stand for the interests of the whole city. He knows what the interests of the whole city are, because he knows the representative people of the city. Mr. Madden is the name on the Democratic ticket opposite that of Mr. Young. Can any one give any reason why he should be elected to the very important position of councilman at large? How many old citizens know him outside of the directory? Who can vouch for his intelligence relative to the anairs of Indianapolis? He may be th best of men, but, as no one knows him, it is fair to assume that he bears the mark of the Lieber-Frenzel branding

Edward G. Stott is known as an inteligent business man holding a most re-According to the American Economist, sponsible position in a leading firm. He is a member of the present Council and ments for the year mentioned was as gence and public spirit. He is in touch follows: 1890, 82,983; 1892, 94,560; 1894, with the active and potent energies of 68,113; 1895, 80,196. This means that with the city. But his opponent, Mr. Montall the picking up of industries since the gomery, who can vouch for his familiarfree trade party was overwhelmed with ity with the affairs of the city? There defeat last November, only 80,196 men are the gas interests, the street railway are employed where 94,500 were paid and telephone franchises and like imporwages in 1892, when war was declared | tant questions for the next Council-is Mr. Montgomery known by anybody to be equal to these subjects, or was he selected because he will do the bidding of the same class of Democratic bosses who control the School Board? Under Sullivan a few unknown men like Mr Montgomery became the tools of a financial coterie which was opposed to the refunding of the city debt in 1892-who has the assurance to give the public that he will not be the victim of the Consumers'

> John Uhl is widely known as an industrious and successful business man and a public-spirited citizen. Every man who knows him knows that he will make a good councilman, but who will undertake to set forth the qualifications of Mr.

> Mr. Tutewiler has long been known as good citizen, having taken his first lessons in Wilder's famous brigade. His opponent on the Democratic ticket is the only one on it who has a record. It is very unfortunate for him that he has. He was a member of the last Sullivan Council. As often as he was present at the meeting he voted with the gang, but being absent at more than half the roll calls, he may claim support on the ground that his bad record is not so long as those of some of his colleagues. Such men are not wanted in the Council.

> Mr. Lancaster, on the Republican ticket, an ex-soldier, is a man well known in Indianapolis. An active builder for years, he knows values in the city. Mr. McPherson is a man of so high repute in the traveling men's organization that he is one of the officers of its most importhese two men the Democrats have placed a Mr. Dudley and Mr. John O'Connor, who was so impressed with his unfitness that he explained to the convention which nominated him that he was not guilty of breaking up the Freight Handlers' Union. But why should any good citizen vote for Dudley and O'Connor when such men as George W. Lancaster and Carey McPherson ar in nomination?

> Such are the opposing tickets for councilmen at large. There can be no comparison of the one with the other, but the contrast is most marked. The Republican ticket represents the best interests of Indianapolis. The unknown men on the Democratic ticket-for what and for whom do they stand? All that is known of them is that several respectable citizens were pushed aside to make room for them in a convention manipulated by the Liebers and the Frenzels.

THE RIGHTS OF THE CUBANS.

One of the questions which Congres should be prepared to consider at an early date is the attitude which the government should assume toward the Cu ban insurgents. For a majority of those who are in accord with the incoming House, it may safely be said that they will be disappointed if that House does not take immediate action recognizing the Cuban patriots as belligerents and entitled to all the rights which may be demanded of neutrals. The Cubans have demonstrated that they are not bands of brigands seeking plunder, but are practically an organized majority of the people seeking to wrest the island from Spanish tyranny and injustice.

So far as the relations between Spain and the United States are concerned they are not and have not been such that Spain can claim any consideration from this government. From the first Spain has been as hostile toward us as she has dared to be. When the civil war broke out here, Spain made haste to recognize the Confederate government and to accord to it the rights of belligerents of war with Spain because of her encroachments upon the rights of American ship-owners. She has just made a most tardy and half-way apology for the firing

by one of her warships upon an American

country that the Spanish regime is back number, and should not be per- she was overcharged for it. mitted to hold in subjugation a valuable territory which belongs to the new world. A government which has not changed its methods in two centuries is out of place on an island which belongs to the American continent. Consequently, when there are a million people on that island, constituting a large majority of the inhabitants, who desire to throw off despotism of an effete system, the United States, as the progressive nation of the world, should not show an indifference to their struggle for independence. Whether it is the American policy or not, it is the sentiment of the American people that there should be but one government in North America. Just now large part of Canada seems desirous of being a dependency of Great Britain; but If the time should ever come when Canada desires independence, the American people will sustain the Dominion in making such a demand as far as they can, not because of special hostility to Great Britain, but because they would like to see an end of foreign rule on this con-

When the mercury fell 50 degrees inside twelve hours more things were marked with sudden changes than the mere state of the atmosphere. The inquiry, "Is it hot enough for you?" died as swift a death as its perpetrator should have done weeks before. The straw hat but yesterday so seemly gave way to the derby or appeared at intervals with a dejected air. The shirt waist so ubiquitous all summer hid from sight on Monday morning after flaunting itself until say, 11 p. m. on Sunday. When wheelwomen arose yesterday and encountered the chill, visions of sweaters and heavy bicycle suits arose before them, while the lately-cherished waists were seen in dissolving view. To elderly persons not yet affected by the bicycle epidemic came pleasing thoughts of their favorite cool weather pastime, whist. The belated warm weather jokes in the newspapers had a singular flatness on Monday morning, while the advertisements of furs and cloaks no longer irritated the sensitive reader, but acquired instant attraction The happy faculty of forgetting physical misery had striking manifestations. The distressing, debilitating, long prevailing heat, being a thing of yesterday, assumed the place of a far distant unimportant incident. Discomfort having vanished, L became difficult all at once to recall the very recent unpleasant sensations. With the thermometer at 60 it was difficult to realize that it could ever have been 90. The brazen sky, the terrible sun, the blinding glare were numbered as things far away. The flesh that had melted and sizzled and suffered with the temperature at 100 carried no sign when restored to coolness and comfort. Perspiring, sweltering, swearing humanity of one day was serene, energetic, hopeful on the next. One torrid summe is past, another will come, but meanwhile neither will weigh on the mind. Physically, at least, the human creature adapts itself to its environment in a manner beautiful to behold. If the spiritual transformation is enacted with equal ease, as Gail Hamilton is the latest to assert, it is surely not to be dreadedespecially if the change of temperature is a fall and not a rise.

Managers of the State fair in Maine claim the credit of having discovered a new idea in the management of such exhibitions, and as new ideas are nowhere more badly needed than in fair associations, it may be well to investigate the merits of the claim. Profiting by the unpleasant example of another large fair held in the same State, of which disreputable side shows of every sort were the distinctive feature, the Maine Board of Agriculture refused to admit any such shows. It realized, however, that the public wants amusement and entertainment rather than instruction, and that a mere display of farm products was not enough to draw a crowd. It decided to spend its money for such attractions as were in some way allied with agriculture or the agricultural interests of the State. As a consequence, coaching parades a procession of grange floats and a variety of other novelties of a similar character were provided and drew crowds of both country and city visitors who had long been weary of the stereotyped exhibits. The receipts were large and the Indiana board might profit by the Maine year to take the place of the disgraceful "Midway" of this season.

Poet Charles Algernon Swinburne should be made an honorary member of the A. P. A. He thinks force alone can secure justice for Protestants living in South American Catholic republics. He says Chicago Methodists are wasting their time in appealing to the Pope for a modification of

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

ady. Overindulgence in sons-in-law has ndered close figuring necessary. Strips of drugget, warranted to wash, cover part of the carpet in the dining room at Balmoral. Dr. Joachim, the famous violinist, has just declined an offer from an American manager for a tour of the United States this winter. He had already accepted engagements for Germany in the autumn and for England and Scotland in the spring,

and will not break them. The mother of the late Charles V. Riley. the famous entomologist, was a member of families in England. She was disowned and disinherited, however, because of her marriage, which was far beneath her socially. Later her father so far relented as to give her son a splendid education, Mme. Melba has been interviewed in Paris regarding knickerbockers for women. tume for the gentler sex and has always refused to wear it even on the stage. For a bicycle dress for women she has no She even intimates that she does not consider the wheel a proper machine

for woman's use. An Epworth League social at Morristragedy. Several young ladies, for a joke, baked a cake and put a number of little China dolls, some of them an inch long, in the cake. Amosa Shinke happened to get a piece of the cake and one of the dolls got down his throat. It wedged fast and he came near choking to death before

The Emperor of China, Kuang Hsu, was wenty-four last month. He cannot appear usually in a close sedan chair, with guards along each side of the road to prevent lers from staring at his sacred person. He lives in a great palace, surrounded by a wall, through which nobody but the court officials ever penetrates without

Hetty Green, who is spending the sumner at Bellows Falls, Vt., does her own pping and is ofen seen coming from the village store with a package of tea, pound crackers and bag of flour in her arms tions there is a growing feeling in this like. She pays her taxes when she de-

them just. Recently she had the water out off from her house because she thought DR. The old homestead of Jane Grey Swisshelm, in Swissvale, Pa., is the Mecca of many visitors to Pittsburg. Mrs. Swisshelm was the first woman engaged to reort Washington news for a daily newsiper. She was employed for that pur-

Abbas Pasha, the young Khedive Egypt, always has his mother with him, and she takes precedence above all his dvisers. She is said to be one of the most eautiful women in Egypt, in addition to being the cleverest. The Khesive lives the life of a well-to-do English farmer. On his large model farm he has established a model village, with school, club and mosque, and a fire engine of modern man-

Lloyd Osbourne, in his account of Robert Louis Stevenson's home life in Samoa, says loyal to their chief. He had a remarkable system of discipline that developed this sehold into one of extraordinary inter-"Unquestioning and absolute ence was insisted upon. No order given was ever altered or modified. E man had his work outlined for him in advance, and several even possessed type-written lists of their various duties. Little proclamations and notices were often posted up in order to correct petty iregularities.

The wind bloweth, The water floweth, The subscriber oweth, And the Lord knoweth We are in need of our dues: So, come a runnin', This thing of dunnin' Gives us the blues. -Catlettsburg, Ky., Democrat.

Surprised. 'These jokes about the young man staying so late," remarked Chollie at about 11:58 p. m., "make me tired." "Dear me!" said Maud Edith, "I had an dea you never got tired."

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Sad, Yet True. The beautiful die young; But those whose mugs are patterned

Are saved by patent medicines to dis-The advertising columns. Justifiable.

ship was called on to give his excuses, if the body of Thurza Hinshaw, telling how he had any, for firing on a fishing smack and blowing the little craft to bits. "It had to be done," said he, sadly. "She was headed straight toward us, and if she had ever hit us there is no doubt that we would have been sent to the bottom at

"That young man," said the citizen, whom you see crossing the street is only championship of five States. Got it by winning eighty-five games out of a possible hundred. Hardly seems credible, does

"No. indeed," replied the visiting stranger. can't believe that a young man only twenty years old has had time to play

His Idea of a Business Administration. (It is not a question of who shall be elected Mayor of the city of Indianapolis as much as it is the problem of relecting the person who will give the city a business administration.—T. Taggart.)

To give time and talent to city affairs: Of partisan sharps and indigenous "bears"

I would not interpret it so. But a public exchequer to honor your . checks. With little of public concern to perplex-While you run a hotel and its wet-goods

That's business you know.

To labor that justice be never outweighed; To see that taxpayers are never betrayedto mount debt's toboggan and merrily

While gamblers grow fat and facetiously Of "snap" on the half shell and "pigeon'

That's business you know. To stand for the right without favor To value morality more than "good cheer," And decency higher than syndicate beer-

But the Mayor you want, 'tis to me very should manage the ropes of a party cam-And tickle the "boys," just to keep them in

All this you may safely forego.

That's business you know.

Atlanta Exposition.

"I doubt very much whether the Atlanta exposition will fall short of the Centennial ter and Mr. McCown was awake. exmper, the popular Treasury official, who resents that department on the board of nanagement and who has just returned from a month's sojourn at the Georgia capital, in pursuance of his duties as a repesentative of the government. "Atlanta itself is a most wonderful place

and the most metropolitan in its make-up, size considered, of any city in the Union. The exposition will be worth going to see ual to those sent to the world's fair at Chicago, and the foreign displays will be very full. A number of the States will have handsome buildings and that of Florida, the offering of Mr. Plant, will attract uncommon interest, from its unique shape and That there will be enormous crowds may

be taken for granted. The Southern Railway has arranged to put on ten extra trains, and they will be none too many to convey the stream of visitors from every

The Gamecock's Danger.

New York Tribune. An authority on European affairs recent-ly, in speaking of the Japan-China war, delared that it was easy for the Japanese to win from the Chinamen. It was simply, he added, the victory of a gamecock over a big clumsy mud-turtle, which is so awkward slow that he can hardly get out of his way. "But wait," declared the war prophet, "and see this gamecock when he jumps against the great Russian bear, and you will see more feathers fly than you can shake a stick at." He says that war is inevitable, and predicts that all the feathers will be plucked off the Japanese

The Ships. Still are the ships that in haven ride

Walting fair winds, or a turn of the tide; they fret, though they do not ge on the ocean wide. Oh, wild hearts that yearn to be free Look and learn from the ships of the sea Bravely the ships in the tempest tossed ffet the waves till the sea be crossed; Not in despair of the haven fair Tho' winds blow backward and leagues h, weary hearts that yearn for sleep Look and learn from the ships of the deep! -F. W. Bourdillon.

Intemperance.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer is authority for the statement that the Methodist Conce in that city received with cries of op crop had been blighted. Hops are used n brewing, and the failure of the crop means a heavy loss to the people of that section. There are many kinds of intem-perance, and Prohibitionists often exhibit several of them at once.

England and the Dereliets.

oston Journal. After hanging back a long time and pre ending that it was not worth the trouble. nsents to co-operate with the United ates in clearing the ocean of floating relicts. Our British cousins dearly hate low the Yankee lead, but they some-

SAYS MRS. HINSHAW COULD HAVE WALKED AND TALKED,

But that Such Cases Are of Rare, Occurrence-Many More Character Witnesses.

pecial to the Indianapolis Journal. DANVILLE, Ind., Sept. 23. To-day was an important one in the Hinshaw trial. The defense occupied the day by the examination of a dozen witnesses. The witnesses examined during the morning fared rather padly on cross-examination at the hand of Attorney Spaan, but if the testimony of Dr. J. R. Weist, of Richmond, on the nature of Mrs. Hinshaw's wound, made the impression on the jury which it did upon the audience, it was indeed a good day for the defendant. Dr. Weist was a most excellent witness. Mr. Spaan was unable to shake his testimony. Under the questioning of Mr. Smith, the Richmond surgeon described the wound of Mrs. Hinshaw and its probable result, in clear and concise terms. He was introduced for the purpose of damaging the theory of the State which holds that such a wound as that received by Mrs. Hinshaw would have produced paralysis, and she would not have been able to move and speak as Hinshaw says she did after being shot by the alleged burglars. Dr. Weist said she might have moved walked and talked with the injury; that such cases were known, although rare. He cited three cases in his personal experience where persons have received injuries to the motor area of the brain and lived for sometime without the loss of consciousness. Dr. Weist illustrated his statements on a human brain. The court room was oppressively quiet when he began, but a loud sneeze by one of the jurors relaxed the strain to which the audience had put itself. Hinshaw, the defendant, appeared fresh

and in the best of spirits at the commencement of court in the morning, but at the adjournment this evening he looked pale and haggard. During the testimony of Dr. Weist the defendant was very pale, and it was not surprising, for Dr. Weist described the skull was sawed and chisled open, the brain removed and then sliced until the course of the bullet could be seen from where it entered to where it passed out. which he is charged, the recital of all these circumstances must have been a great strain to him, and if he is guilty, the re-cital of the facts of the examination must have been as a horrible dream to him.

A number of Randolph county residents were examined during the day by the dewell for him as a boy, a youth and a man. Jacob McCown, of Belleville, testified to hearing two men go toward the parsonage on the night of the tragedy. Dr. A. Strong, of Belleville, who was examined the State was recalled by the defense. The Doctor proved an unfortunate witness. told of finding Mrs. Hinshaw, after the tragedy, lying on the bed with her feet crossed. He touched them to see if the were cold and one foot was removed from he other. This was contrary to the theory of the State that Mrs. Hinshaw could no have moved, but the Doctor's evdence giver to the coroner was put before him, in which he stated he made no examination of the murdered woman's lower extremities. The Doctor also testified regarding bruises found on Hinshaw's arm at the time. On cross-examination, however, he changed the location of the bruises and explained as a eason for not having ment tofore, that until recently he regarded them as important. O. H. Barnhill, who was coroner at the time of the tragedy, was called to refute the statement made by the defense that the State prosecution began without any assistance from the coroner. without any assistance from the coroner Mr. Barnhill, however, on cross-examina tion, admitted that he turned over the prop erty now held as evidence after his inquiry to Mr. Parker of the defense, and that at the post mortem and coroner's investigation the friends of Hinshaw were chiefly repre

During the evidence of the day the intense eeling which residents of Belleville have in the case crept out several times. people of the town are either for or against, and before the trial is ended much conflicting testimony from that neighborh expected. There were enough persons from the Belleville neighborhood in town this morning to fill the court room. Interest centers, however, in the story of the tragprobably go on the stand Friday or Saturday. The State realizes that much depends upon the examination of him and the ordeal through which he will be made to

pass will be terrible. MORE CHARACTER WITNESSES.

Effort to Refute the Charge that the Coroner Favored the Defendant. The morning session of court began with few persons present, but the room soon filled. Jacob McCown, for fifteen years a resident of Belleville, living two squares west of the Hinshaw parsonage, was the first witness. He was janitor of the school building in which the defendant taught. He said Hinshaw's reputation was good. On the night of the tragedy Mrs. Mcpecting to be called at any minute. About midnight Mr. McCown heard footsteps of two persons going east, toward the parsonage. He was at the parsonage shortly after 2 o'clock and later the same morning he came to Danville in Hinshaw's buggy after Mrs. Hinshaw's brother. Returning, the horse was unhitched near the parsonage stable, but Mr. McCown did not see the pocketbook lying there. Mr. McCown, on cross-examination, said he did not look carefully on the ground, nor was he expecting to find anything. He was questioned sharply by Mr. Spaan. He said he felt sure the footsteps were those of two persons and he added that he "had footsteps on the mind.'

"I'll wager a cigar you were not thinking of the footsteps," remarked Mr. Spaan, but the defense objected to betting and Judge Hadley decided that it would not be proper to make bets with witnesses. Dr. A. M. Strong, a witness for th State, was recalled by the defense. Th Doctor testified to the good name of Hinshaw, to the apparent happy relations existing between Hinshaw and wife and to the growth of the church under the direction of the defendant. Dr. Strong testified to seeing Hinshaw drive down the Belle ville road on the evening of Sept. 15, 1894 in a new phaeton, but the State objected to what Hinshaw said at the time being epeated by the witness Dr. Strong testified to examining Hinshay

and wife after the tragedy. Mrs. Hinshay lay on a cot in the dining room, with her feet crossed. The Doctor examined the feet to see if they were cold and at the same time the left foot, which lay on the right, was removed. On Mrs. Hinshaw's left hand there was a bruise. The pillow was bloody from the gunshot wound, the bruise on the back of the head having not bled much. On the defendant's left arm there were four distinct bruises. Three were on the outside and the other on the inside, indicating that they were the result of a grip of a hand. Dr. Strong did not think it possible that Hinshaw made the bruises himself.

The first thing which Mr. Spaan did upon cross-examination was to Strong's evidence before th before the coroner, in which he said he of Mrs. Hinshaw's lower extremities." Mr Spaan succeeded in getting 'rattled." In the grand jury Strong made no mention of cident in the two statements made to the coroner. On direct examination Dr. Strong stated the bruises were on the outside of the defendant's arm, but Mr. paan led him to say they were on the nside of the arm and the Doctor asked to "Doctor, you have taken a great deal of interest in the defense of this case, have you not," asked Mr. Spaan. The Doctor admitted that he had been interested in the defense, but denied that he had "hustled" for witnesses. Mr. Spaan tried very hard to get Doctor to say that after the tragedy had said, "some of you level-headed lows go out and hunt for tracks."

ich statement. He said he burned a porin which the defendant said all was well and he kicked you good-naturedly, and did you and the defendant not go into the yard and talk for a half hour, during which time the defend slapped you on the back?" dant Before the defense could arise to object the witness emphatically denied any such meeting. The State based its quest upon the evidence of Lena Hamme fore the coroner. The defense success having the question stricken out, for it was not upon evidence given on direct examina-

direct examination Mr. Duncan too Dr. Strong's evidence before the coror and reading from it asked if the sta ent, "I made no examination of nshaw's lower extremities," was m regard to an examination for we Strong replied that it was. The Dec on of bruises to the coroner for the reason

that he regarded them at the time as O. H. Barnhill, of Winchester, who, at the time of the Hinshaw tragedy, was coroner of Hendricks county and as such conducted the investigation of the case, was a witness.

During the examination of Mr. Barnhill by the defense, not a half-dozen questions were asked to which objections were not made. The argument between Mr. Duncan for the defense, and Mr. Spaan, for the State, was sherp. The defense wished to show that the theory of the State that the coroner worked in behalf of the defense instead of the State was not true. In his opening statement Mr. Spaan said the State had received no assistance whatever from the coroner. Mr. Duncan was mos phatic in his questions, and Mr. So s most persistent in his objections. Barnhill said he knew Byrnes and Webster, said to be detectives. They were interested in the case and recommen Barnhill said the body would have to taken up upon permission of Hinshaw. The nted with the facts. Webster, in ting the post mortem, advised that Hinshaw get an expert, and he and Byrnes would get one. Byrnes was notified regard ing the day. Two letters and one telegram were sont the detectives. Mr. while in Indianapolis, called upon Together they went to Dr. Woodard's office and made arrangements for him to repre sent the detectives. On the day of the post mortem Mr. Barnhill received word that Dr. Woodard could not be present. Mr. Barnhill said he telegraphed Webster that the post mortem could be postponed, but no The trend of Mr. Duncan's questions wa to show that the State was not represented

at the investigation and post mortem, ex-cept by the witness, although the prose-cutor was in possession of the facts re-Mr. Barnhill also testified regarding his the east door. It was from a 32-calibre revolver. In the door there was a hole, cating the ball had passed downward and out.

"Who gave you that bullet," asked Mr Spaan on cross-examination. "Buck Fletcher," was the answer.

"Then, all ou know about it is what
Buck Fletcher told you?"

"What did you do with the razor?" "I put it in Mr. Parker's safe." "What did you do with the pillow in evi "I put it in the County Fair Building "Accessible to Mr. Parker?"

It was the same with the revolver and pocketbook. Mr. Barnhill did not see the undershirt worn by Hinshaw. "Mr. Gully, the prosecutor, made out a list of these articles, did he not, and asked "He did, but I thought at the time they rightfully belonged to Mr. Hinshaw."
Mr. Barnhill was asked to describe the ost-mortem examination, which he did giving the names of those present "The post mortem was held at Winchester, then," began Mr. Spaan, "without the

State being represented "That is about right."

Mr. Barnhill did not know who paid the costs of the post mortem, little of them falling upon Hendricks county. He did not know what became of Hinshaw's first statement, if missing, as alleged. He re-membered Mrs. Cornwall having testified, know what became of it. Hinshaw was represented at the investigations by law-

Emma Hamrick was for twentyand his wife. Their actions were affection the tragedy. Mrs. Hamrick repeated her testimony, given while on the stand before, hat Eva Worrell, on the morning of the tragedy, declined to enter the parsonage, saying she was going over to where she saw men standing the night before and see what she could find. On cross-examination Mr. Spaan asked Mrs. Hamrick if, since testimony of Miss Worrell, she had not a conversation with Mrs. Marker, in which she (Mrs. Hamrick) said that if she and Mrs. Marker would go on the stand they could impeach the testimony of Miss Worrell regarding the remarks concerning "going down to see where the two men were seen." Mrs. Hamrick would not deny the conversation, but she thought it was

not correctly stated. SHE COULD WALK AND TALK. Dr. Weist, of Richmond, Testifies for

the Defense. Nathan T. Butts, a minister of Winhester, the first witness of the afternoon, fendant. Mr. Butts said he is a farmer the Legislature. J. S. Blair, of Lynn, Randolph county, a physician by profession testified that he knew Hinshaw, and that good. Matthew H. Ruby, ex-county treasurer of Randolph county, was a character witness. He was raised in the same neighporhood with the defendant, taught school with him, and said his reputation

B. F. Willmoore, a Randolph county farmer, who knew Hinshaw, testified to his good reputation. The defendant at that ime was a farmer and school teacher. Robert McKinney, a manufacturer of Ranolph county, who has known Hinshaw or nine years, at one time being a neighor, testified to Hinshaw's good character. Dr. J. R. Weist, of Richmond, was the nain witness of the afternoon, and his examination consumed nearly all of the time. Dr. Weist is a graduate of Jefferson College. The defense places great stress on his evidence. Dr. Weist, upon direct examination by Mr. Smith, outlined his experience as a surgeon, dwelling upon his experience during the war. Dr. Weist testified to being called to Winchester to he body of Mrs. Hinshaw. He arrived at Vinchester about 8 o'clock. With others Weist visited the vault where the body rested. It was not in a condition to be operated upon. Dr. Weist ordered the ody removed and he returned next day. There was a delay owing to the nonarrival of some person. Dr. Weist did not know the Hinshaw family before he was called into the case. After the Doctor had thoroughly satis-

ed the jury that he was co peak as a surgeon he was asked to comence at the beginning and describe the ost mortem examination held upon the of Thurza Hinshaw. The Doctor "We commenced about 10 o'clock in norning, the 2d of last February.

ny second visit for the purpose of holdhester. No one took the supervision of he work, although I did the cutting and led. There was some evidence one foot and leg of an old wound. We found the left eyelid discolored and two bruises back of the shoulders. On either side of the head was a penetrating wound. On the right side the wound was about three inches above the opening of the ear. On the left side it was about two inches above the opening. On the right there was evidence of burns. We considerable blood between the scale and the skull. Lifting the scale we found that wounds on either side penetrated the The Doctor then began to describe

ie skull was opened and a number looked

rised when he mentioned a mallet.

and saw. Several of the oked as if such might not be a usual ay of getting at the brain, and to put Is that the usual way of procedure?" "It is the best way I know of," answered he Doctor, and then he continued. "Removing the top of the skull we found hat the wound, observed on either side

brane of the brain and the skull. From irst. The membrane of the brain was per-located. Under the fore lobe was found clot of blood of considerable size. The wound to the brain was about two inches ove the fissure of Sylvius The Doctor took the brain in hand and llustrated to the jury just what he mean how the brain of Mrs. Hinshaw has en sliced from the top until the line wound was reached. The course the wound was about one-half inch above the corpus callossum and in front of the Issure of Rolando. In conclusion octor said the organs of the body were und perfectly healthy. The post morten Taking in hand the notes of the post mortem which have furnished material for the State, Mr. Smith gave them to Dr.

ect. The answer given was: "Up to the arrival of Coroner Barnhill at noon the post mortem was a sort of an anormal affair. None of us had been worn. The examination was hurrie ned to me, by Mr. Barnbill, for I reember he wanted to go son Mr. Thompson took notes and I signed name to them, with the understand that they were to be sent to me for rection before filed. I would not wish ort to stand as my own, for it is not

on between the scalp and skull. said he had met Horsley and Ferrier, noted British physicians, and heard them ecture. He said the profession was not ous upon the subject of localt n practice many failures are met in locatg the motor area. "From your experience and your knowledge, do you think it possible," asked also smith, "that Mrs. Hinshaw could walk

and speak after receiving the wound Fu Weist then reclied the circumstances f three cases in his own expwhere the motor area had beer uring the war. He was not uncons to nd he walked and talked, but just ense of sight. Another was that of woman, who was shot through the read and lived, to the Doctor's knowl or several years. Recently he had a where a young man was shot through the out a short time. Such results are excep

ons, however. On cross-examination Mr. Spaan began westions was: 'How much did you receive for conduct-

received \$120 "By whom were you paid?"
"By a Mr. Thompson, of Winchester."
"He was acting as an attorney for the efendant, was he not?

"What do you get for coming here as "I haven't got anything yet," was the

"You expect to present a bill?" Further Dr. Weist said it was im at a person wounded as was M hat a person wounded as was and talk out that was about all the comfort that gained from his presence on the

Dr. Weist was excused from further imination so he could catch a train. S eral character witnesses were examined and then court adjourned.

FORCE IF NECESSARY

IRISHMEN DETERMINED TO SECURE

Will Try Peaceable Methods at First and if Not Successful They May Resort to War or "Removals."

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.-The great national Young Men's Christian Association Hall at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, with a arge representation of Irishmen from all parts of the country. To-day delegates ere arriving on nearly every train. The neadquarters at McCoy's Hotel presented an animated apparance, conferences and the welcoming of new rrivals being the pder of the day. John T. Keating tate secretary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and secretary of the local reception committee, estimates that there will be fully 1,500 delegates in attendance tion will last three days. One general oborganization for the furtherance of the emplated that physical force shall be ised or advised in the attainment of the dependence of the Irish people as a naion, unless such means be deemed absolutely necessary and the object in view be apable of attainment. It is believed the onvention will revive interest and infuse new life into the Irish cause both in Amer-

ca and Great Britain. Among the many distinguished delegates bready here is O'Neil Ryan, of St. Louis. Mr. Ryan, who was one of the signers of the official call for the convention, is vice resident of the Irish National League, Asked to indicate the general and special leading men of the Irish race who have eased to have confidence in the of the British Parliament to us our right. We wish to make known our desires and our demands through the intrumentality of this conventi hall await the outcome. arouse the Irish movement from into which it has been allowed to these past four or five years. The general principle which we advocate, and for which I believe the convention will declare, is the complete independence of the Irish people. There has been considerable talk about the convention declaring in favor of the employment of physical force in obtaining our ends. Now. I do not be ve, nor do I think the prime m uch a course would be advisable at this me. It would be foolishness for the people to enter into a rebellion promised in the outset to end in our do believe that the men most active in this cause are in favor of force should it be ssary and likely to bring about the

Considerable comment is be by the fact that among the fifty delegate from New York city who arrived are Jere miah O'Donovan Rossa and P. J. P. Ty-nan. Tynan became celebrated in 1882 at he "Number One" having in charge the 'removal" of government officials in Ire-He it was who was accused conducted the killing of Chief Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke Chaenix Park, Dublin, So carefully was the name of this man kept from his low-conspirators that even James Care; leading member of the Invincibles, kr im only as "Number One," Carey, h ever, when he became an informer. necessary for Tynan to come to this untry. During the year following the lling Tynan was a member of the Midnd was one of the men picked to est the Queen to the opening of the new roya courts on the Strand. Rossa is well known is claimed by friends among the delegates most inhumanly treated while in an English prison on a thirty years' sentence for his connection with the Fenian movement, being obliged to lap up his food while his hands were tied behind his back. He lately visited England, the term of his sentence having expire! Rossa and To-A sensation has been created by

stated on high authority, will probably be sent a formal demand for their release within a certain protect. ng out strictly of the old law-an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. For every prisoner not released the "removal" is promised of a British Cabinet officer of er prominent English government off

solved at Lant.